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FROM A VIRGINIA PAPER.

LEGISLATURE OF GEORGIA.

ON the 15th of December the Senate after having examined into the several charges against Judge Osborne, pronounced him guilty, as follows:

Whereas Henry Osborne, Esquire, one of the judges of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia, hath been impeached by the Honorable the House of Representatives before the Senate of the said State, and in General Assembly met; the Senate having heard evidence in support of the said charges, and on hearing argument, as well on the part of the prosecution, as on the part of the said Henry Osborne, and taking the premises into consideration, do find the said Henry Osborne, one of the judges of the Superior Court, GUILTY of the first, second, third, fifth, and sixth articles of impeachment against him. The Senate do find the said Henry Osborne not guilty of the fourth article against him. And for the offences whereof the said Henry Osborne is declared guilty, this High Court, founded on an express article of the Constitution of the State of Georgia, doth award and adjudge.

First. That the said Henry Osborne shall be no longer one of the Judges of the Superior Court of the State of Georgia; and that his name be struck off the list of Justices in Cambden county.

Secondly. That he shall be incapable to hold any office of trust, honor or profit, in this State, for thirty years.

Thirdly. That his name shall be struck off the roll of the attornies at law.

Fourthly. That he shall pay the sum of six hundred dollars, in specie, on or before the first Monday in June next, to defray the actual costs of this prosecution; and that the recognizance of the said Henry Osborne, and his sureties, remain of force until the said sum be paid into the Treasury, or his body surrendered to the sheriff of Richmond county, in discharge of such sureties.

On the 23d of December, both Houses of Assembly of that state came to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the approbation and thanks of this Legislature be communicated to Gen. James Jackson, a Representative from the county of Chatham, for his exertions in bringing forward to public investigation an attack on the liberties and privileges of the citizens of this state, in the last election for a member to represent this state in the Congress of the United States.

The conduct of the citizens of the State of Georgia, in thus punishing an officer who had made so unjustifiable a use of his appointment, deserves to be highly applauded by every friend to his country. This noble example will prove to our rulers, that the people watch with due circumspection, their rights and privileges, and that they are at all times ready to step forth in defence of them.

BOSTON.

A letter from James Bowdoin, Esq. proposing a plan for the relief of the poor, in the article of fuel, and offering in case the town should concur in the measure suggested, to pay to whomsoever the town should decree to receive it, 100l. by way of donation, towards carrying said plan into full execution, was communicated to the inhabitants by the selectmen; whereupon it was voted, That the thanks of the town, &c. be given Mr. Bowdoin, for his generous offer, and also that the selectmen be a committee to take the proposed plan into consideration and report thereon.

QUEBEC, December 19.

By a letter from a gentleman at St. Paul's Bay, to a respectable mercantile house in this city, we are favored with accounts of a distressing tendency—The 6th inst. a shock of an earthquake was felt, and between that and the 15th (the date of the letter) 29 shocks more were felt, 9 of which were very severe, and did considerable damage to several houses, the church, &c. It obliged the inhabitants to quit their houses very often, fearful of their falling every moment, as nothing less could be expected. At the time of the gentleman's writing the account, he felt two shocks more; a poor female lost her senses by the fright—they did not hear of any lives being lost, but the people were in a state of apprehension for other quarters.

FROM THE QUEBEC HERALD.

MONODY.

Alas, where with her I have stray'd
I can wander with pleasure, alone!

SHENSTONE.

LEAVE me, my friend, the wild sequester'd wood,
The melancholy brook, the whisp'ring wind,
The plaintive linnet's note,* and solitude
Suit best the tender anguish of my mind,

Nor wonder at my choice, if fond I stray,
Resign'd to thought, beneath the lonely grove;
Absent and dull I lounge among the gay;
Their jokes displease,—my heart is with my love.

Would'st thou with friendly converse sooth my care,
Praise the mild azure of my Delia's eye;
Dwell on the soften'd graces of my fair,
Nor call it affectation, if I sigh.

Her soft, expressive, melting eyes bespeak
A soul as gentle as her accents flow;
Mild is the dimple on her crimson cheek,
Her auburn tresses shade a neck of snow:

Tall shines the graceful maid—yet ah desist,
In pity cease to praise the matchless fair;
You nurse the anxious sorrows of my breast,
And only plunge me deeper in despair.

In silence oft, and with a stifled sigh,
An humble tender glance I fond have stole;
Then, if I met her soul subduing eye,
Let lovers tell the transports of my soul!

I thought she pity'd me—ah fool, the while!
Her lovely eyes a thousand hopes can move;
Despair is banish'd by her beauteous smile;
And ah, how false a flatterer is love!

Here musing, let me pass my pensive day;
Disturb no more, my friend, the sacred shade;
For here, in happier hours, she deign'd to stray,
Each object round recalls my fav'rite maid.

On this green bank, where once her limbs reclin'd,
Romantic let me sigh my hours away,
And in fond raptures gladly call to mind,
The gentle things my charmer deign'd to say.

Ah why thy melancholy friend persuade
The dull, unfeeling revellers to join?
To quit the image of the beauteous maid,
And drown my cares in turbulence and wine?

I hate such gross debasements of the soul,
Such false, unsteady joys I scorn to prove;
Full well thou know'st the magic of the bowl;
And wine deceives and flatters more than love.

Hast thou not seen a veteran profound
In drunken ostentation count his scars,
His flush'd companions nodding all around,
Tir'd with a long detail of endless wars?

His unprais'd arm would many a host engage:
Down it decends—nor e'en the table spares;
Then, with a sigh, we pity'd prating age,
And lost the reverence due to silver hairs.

Hast thou not seen, deceiv'd by fraudful wine,
In self conceit and nauseous bumpers drown'd,
Ten orators, at once, attempt to shine,
And sputter nonsense and confusion round?

The soul, mistrusting, asks if this be joy!†
Such groveling scenes are poor relief for sorrow;
E'en while false hopes his heated mind employ,
Each bloated caitiff trembles for to-morrow.

Say, should I quit love's pure, refining sway,
To claim a despicable drunkard's praise?
As soon I'd change the morning's chearful ray
For the dull crackle of a stubble blaze!

But flattering love ill can my soul withstand;
My Delia's eyes inspire a brighter flame;
The gentlest pressure of her lilly hand
Thrills with etherial transport through my frame.

Falacious Love, thou dear deluding power,
Soften her tender bosom while I sigh;
Or change my being to a vernal flower,
Plac'd on her breast to taste of bliss—and die!

Fancy, be still! ah why increase my pain?
Why fondly dwell, invidious on her charms?
Why aid Despair to paint some happier swain
Clasp'd to her breast, and folded in her arms?

And self tormenter, Envy, shun my breast
Whate'er my fate, be this my constaint pray'r;
In all her wishes let the maid be blest,
And be her life as happy as she's fair!

* *An American bird, remarkable for the dull monotony of it's note.*
\+ *Goldsmith.*

PARIS, October 26.

THE Archduke and Council of Brabant have lately taken the most decided and even vigorous measures against the refractory states; as they give room for apprehending serious consequences, and are even considered as on the eve of a declaration of hostilities.

The minister at war has given a satisfactory account to the national assembly of his conduct with regard to the four soldiers who are detained in prison notwithstanding the amnesty. It appears that the non-conforming priests are in force in several of the provinces. At St. Pierre le Bonne, they appeared at the head of five hundred peasants, and plundered the church of the holy utensils, &c. &c.

Mr. Hoofr, the patriotic Burgomaster, and one of the most distinguished of the Dutch refugees, has been insulted in a very violent manner at Deventer, and conducted out of the town amid the abuse and pelting of the populace, who filled his carriage with mud. The government are suspected to have countenanced this proceeding from political motives.

In the department de l'Orne, the refractory priests have attempted to make themselves masters of the parish church of ———, by force of arms. This sedition has been quelled by the good conduct of the municipality.

The carriage and free circulation of grain and other provisions, continues to meet with great interruption from the fears and suspicions of the people in the provinces; particularly in the departments of the Loiret, Loir and Chur, Indre and Loir, and Mageune and Loire, which has drawn upon the directories of those departments a very sharp monitory from the minister, by the King's order.

M. de Damas, late governor of Martinique, is accused before the national assembly, by some of the persons whom he sent to France, of sedition and rebellion at the commencement of the troubles in that island. Are there no tribunals of justice but the legislative body, which cannot exercise it without violating the constitution?—But what is become of the amnesty?

VIENNA, October 14.

Government has just published an ordinance, enjoining all its magistrates "strictly to observe the conduct of the French emigrants in the provinces of Austria: to prevent all unlawful excesses and dangerous enterprizes on their part, and to be particularly careful that they do not enlist any Austrian subjects—and even to compel all such Frenchmen to quit the country, who are under suspicions of that nature—to seize upon their persons, if necessary, to examine them, and to see that they be furnished with no supplies whatever by the subjects of Austria, that might enable them to act offensively against their country.

LONDON, November 16.

It is said that the losses of the Nootka Sound Proprietors are now in a fair train of being speedily reimbursed by Spain.

A private letter from Count Bruhl has been published, in which he asserts, that the only motive for encouraging the French Noblesse to emigrate, was to get as much of their specie as possible.

PEARL FISHERY.

With the late advices received from the East-Indies, a letter was received by a gentleman in the city, giving an account of a late season of Pearl-fishing, full of information as to the nature of it, and the success with which it was attended.

There fell some very fine rains at the opening of the season. The several barks employed in the fishery put off each morning before the sun rose, and returned about noon.

The divers were some of the most expert in the world. As soon as a bark had cast anchor, every diver tied an heavy weight to one of his feet, which sunk him to the bottom of the sea. Here he moved upon the sand, or among the points of rocks, tearing off the oysters he met with, and pulling them into a net tied to him by a long cord, the other end of which was fastened to the side of the bark. By the same cord he was pulled when he was supposed to want air.

A fine skillful boy, of spirit and adventure, never returned with his net; he was destroyed by some fish. This sometimes happens, and is one of the greatest perils of pearl-fishing.

The divers in general were no sooner brought up, than into the sea they jumped again, continuing this violent exercise without intermission for many hours. On the shore they unloaded their barks, and laid their oysters in pits dug in the sand, till the sun opened and killed them, and out dropped the pearls.

The pearls have an advantage over precious stones dug out of rocks, which owe their lustre entirely to human industry;—whereas the former are embellished purely by nature, and the finishing of them is only by art: they are formed with that brilliant water which makes them so highly prized: they have an elegant polish in the sea: nature adorns them herself, before they are taken from her: they come fair, perfect, and beautiful from their mother.

CONGRESS.

PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1792.

Continuation of the Debate on the Petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late Gen. Greene.

GENERAL SUMPTER ſaid, with reſpect to the reſolution as it now ſtands, he ſhould always feel himſelf obliged to oppoſe it—nothing that has fallen from the gentleman over the way (General Wayne) has convinced me that the meaſure is proper or juſt. It was neceſſary, he ſaid, to be cautious in the manner of diſcuſſing a matter of ſo much delicacy—he did not riſe to make any pointed objections at preſent that can in any degree injure the reputation of the officer whoſe abilities he reſpected, or to hurt the feelings of his family or connections. I ſuppoſe, ſaid he, that no gentleman will decide in favor of the reſolution without examining the merits of the caſe: the committee will have that information which they ſhall deem to be requiſite on the occaſion. I am ſorry to differ in opinion with the gentleman from Georgia, and am therefore diſpoſed to make ſacrifices of my own feelings of paſt injuries, and will not ſuffer them to warp or bias my judgment, but will endeavor to decide in conformity with the opinions of the people the ſtate of South Carolina, and in particular of the diſtrict which I have the honor to repreſent. In going into the inveſtigation of this matter, I will give my reaſons why I do not think the country, although in extreme diſtreſs, was in that deplorable ſituation which has been repreſented; neither was its credit reduced ſo low but that relief might have been obtained, and that ſo ſmall an army might have been accommodated had a proper application been made in time to the government.—The gentleman muſt therefore be miſtaken in ſtating thoſe circumſtances, for if the proper documents be examined, it will appear that the army received very ample ſupplies from the ſame ſource, ſome months previous to the contract made by Mr. Banks—which muſt have been in November, or early in December, and previous to the evacuation of Charleſton. Whether it was better to adopt the means uſed by Gen. Greene, or thoſe within the power of the government, I ſhall not pretend to determine, but I have no doubt but that the government poſſeſſed both the means and the inclination.

The contract was firſt made by Banks in November or December, and Gen. Greene did not become the guarantee until the April following—whether there were any reaſons for preferring this mode to that of an application to government, will perhaps appear in the courſe of the inveſtigation.

Mr. Chairman, this contract has been conſidered to have operated rather as a misfortune, although it may have afforded a temporary relief: it was the occaſion of much complaint, vexation and diſtruſt, rather than of conciliation: and that this diſcontent ran through the army is within the knowledge of ſeveral officers whoſe names could be mentioned.

It is therefore neceſſary to bring the matter into the full view of the committee, and to have recourſe to the files of the public offices, before we agree to the reſolution on the table. At the ſame time it is my ſincere wiſh to render juſtice to the family of the deceaſed in every reaſonable accommodation; but it does not appear to me that the family are reduced to that diſagreeable ſituation which has been repreſented—The large grants that have been made by the ſtates of Georgia, North and South-Carolina, are ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the heirs of the deceaſed, and I have been informed that a gentleman offered 30,000 dollars for that granted by N. Carolina, ſo late as laſt ſummer—neither have I heard that any diſtreſs has been levied upon any of theſe eſtates, or that they are ſo much affected in reality, but that the claims made againſt them are rather of a nominal and viſionary nature.—But admiting that General Greene was ſecurity for the United States, and that the operation had been beneficial, (which by the bye I deny) does it appear that executions have been levied to any conſiderable amount, or to ſuch an extent as to juſtify the preſent application?—To me it does not appear this has been the caſe, neither do I believe that the eſtate has been reduced in the manner repreſented; and whilſt I ſay it, I honeſtly and ſincerely hope it; under which impreſſion I can never accede to the reſolution on the table.

Mr. Wadſworth—The gentleman laſt up has ſaid many things to me utterly unintelligible, and others which directly militate with what has been ſaid by the gentleman from Georgia—He has, however, declared that no real or ſuppoſed perſonal injury ſhall influence him in giving his opinion or vote—I hope, ſir, he will not now feel or reſent thoſe real or ſuppoſed injuries—I do believe they are not real—and from my long and intimate acquaintance with Gen. Greene, I had good opportunity to know him—a better man I never did know—that he had enemies is not to be wondered at—the nature of his command to the ſouthward was important, critical and difficult, and he might be conſtrained to do things that neceſſity only would juſtify—if he has injured any man he has attoned for it—neither the tongue or pen of malice have been able to affix a ſtigma on his character—If I ever knew a man whoſe heart was pure and without guile, it was Gen. Greene—yet he had enemies—no man deſerved them ſo little—more honeſt fame is due to no man—and if his fortune is to be ſacrificed, and his family beggared, it is a conſolation that his good name will laſt forever.—Being one of his executors, I know ſomething of his affairs, but it was with reluctance I roſe, as my attachments to him and concern for his family, render it extremely difficult for me to enter on the ſubject—The gentleman from South-Carolina has told us he is acquainted with the affairs of the eſtates in the Carolinas, and has told us they are without any executions againſt them, the bonds on good credit, and the family in no danger of poverty, &c.—I can hardly allow, ſir, that he is acquainted with the affairs of Gen. Greene, even in South-Carolina and Georgia—but if he is, I will aſk him if he does not know that all the negroes from the South-Carolina eſtate are ſold, and the land totally unproductive—that Mr. Rutledge has prevented executions from taking the Georgia eſtate by his perſonal interference—that all the eſtates in Rhode-Iſland and New-Jerſey are ſold—and that the hope of the juſtice we now aſk for, has delayed the ſale of all the reſt—to ſatisfy his creditors—his ſouthern creditors!

The proofs and documents alluded to by the gentleman, (Gen. Sumpter) have been before Congreſs for ſeveral years, and the friends and executors of Gen. Greene, have challenged his enemies in every part of the Union to diſprove them—and I hope no delay will now take place—the buſineſs is fully before Congreſs—I hope juſtice will be done to the widow and orphans of the late Gen. Greene—and that the inveſtigation will now be finiſhed—his honeſt fame vindicated and eſtabliſhed—and his family ſaved from the ruin that awaits them.

MONDAY, JANUARY 24.

Same Subject continued.

Col. Hartley, in ſupport of General Wayne's motion, obſerved, I have paid ſome attention to the report and the documents referred to in it, as well as the objections made to the reſolutions under conſideration.

Many of the objections have been anſwered by gentlemen who were nearer the ſcene of action than myſelf: I ſhall ſtrive to obviate others.

The mode of conducting our affairs in South-Carolina, does not ſeem to have been agreeable to the gentleman oppoſite to me from that ſtate (Gen. Sumpter) and he expreſſes his high diſapprobation of many parts of it. When I diſagree with that gentleman, I do it with great reluctance; for no one on this floor has a greater reſpect for him than myſelf.

In a hazardous and difficult ſituation, or in carrying on war, or even in great political queſtions, the beſt friends may differ in the mode of conducting the ſame; and it has too frequently happened, that ſuch difference has tended to leſſen the friendſhip which formerly exiſted. Upon the whole, our arms to the ſouthward were crowned with ſucceſs: we muſt preſume the means generally uſed, were right.

If ſupplies could have been furniſhed by the ſtate of South-Carolina, it is a pity they were not granted. I ſay, it is poſſible Gen. Greene might have purſued a different mode to obtain cloathing and proviſion. He did not. He was of opinion, no other plans could have been ſucceſsfully followed, but thoſe which were adopted.

The idea of his being a partner with Banks and Co. ſeems to be given up by the oppoſition. The mere inſinuation of Mr. Banks and ſome others, can have no influeuce againſt ſuch a cloud of evidence and documents. Theſe for the General are ſo ſtrong, that they would work conviction upon almoſt the greateſt infidel.

I ſhall barely advert to a part of them, as mentioned in the report, and on this head give a few obſervations of my own.

The application to the legiſlature of South-Carolina, in order to create a competition. Had he been concerned as a partner, or intended to be ſo, no competition through that channel would have been propoſed. If he was to be a partner, the more ſecret the tranſaction, the higher the advantage.

The bond of indemnity to General Greene.
Oaths of Banks and Hunter.
Certificate from Major Forſyth.
Nathaniel Pendleton's oath.

Charles C. Pinckney's oath (now Governor of South-Carolina) and the certificates of the two Chancellors of South-Carolina, who were both high in the executive, when theſe tranſactions ſhould have happened.

Beſides, ſir, if we conſider how many partners there were concerned with Banks in the different tranſactions; had General Greene been one of the Company, it muſt long ſince have been manifeſted to the world. The ſecret could not have been kept; nor can we poſſibly think, that Gen. Greene (who was undoubtedly a man of underſtanding) would have expreſſed himſelf in the manner he has done, in the cloſe of his letter from Newport, dated the 24th of Auguſt, 1785, had he been a partner. He ſays there, "Thus have I given your Excellency a ſhort narration of the origin and ſituation of this matter, and have only to add on this ſubject, that I never held any commercial connection with the company, other than what concerned the public, either directly or indirectly, or ever received one farthing profit or emolument, or the promiſe of any one from them; and my bond of indemnity expreſsly declares that I have no intereſt, connection or concern in the debts for which I became bound, all which I am willing to verify on oath."

Could he pledge his honor, his reputation, had he been guilty of an untruth? No, it is impoſſible! nature cannot credit it. He would have been ſilent had he been a culprit, and not have challenged the world, as the power of detection would have laid with ſo many, and the ſhaft of envy always ready.—I hope every man muſt be ſatisfied that the General was no partner.

The great points of conteſt before the committee ſeem now to be,

1ſt. Did the General enter into theſe engagements out of perſonal regard to individuals, without a view to the public intereſt?

2dly. Was not the good of the public his principal object?

3dly. Under all circumſtances, ſhould not his eſtate be indemnified?

As to the firſt, I cannot think that the General, out of mere perſonal regard to individuals, without a view to the public good, would have been bail. He had been eſteemed a man of prudence, and was not a perſon of large fortune. How would he embarraſs his family and property in ſuch engagements? Who, under mere motives of friendſhip, would have done ſo? The ſum was too large—he had no intereſt. He got no goods or money for himſelf. He might have had a favorable opinion of ſome of the company, but his reſponſibility was become neceſſary with a view to the public good.

As to the ſecond, public good muſt have been his principal object. The contracts before made would not have been carried into execution, without the aid of the contract, for which the indemnity was made in April 1783. A great many articles were abſolutely neceſſary to the army—they were connected with others—the neceſſaries could not at that critical period, or for the moment, be obtained elſewhere. The merchants, as I underſtand, inſiſted upon two conditions before they would deliver the goods—1ſt, that all the goods ſhould go together—2d, that the commanding officer ſhould become ſecurity.

There was a neceſſity for an additional capital, to furniſh the means for ſupporting the army; and as moſt of the goods were uſeful and neceſſary, the reſidue might be diſpoſed of to the beſt advantage, and the money ariſing from them be applied towards payment of the debt.

Public neceſſity and the ſtate of things would oblige the General to agree to the firſt condition. The compliance with the ſecond condition became a neceſſary conſequence.

The General's letter from Newport, and Gen. Wayne's oath, Nathaniel Pendleton's oath, and other evidence, prove the ſituation of the army.

As to the third point, ſhould not his eſtate be indemnified?—Through his zeal for the public good, he has unfortunately involved his eſtate in difficulty, whatever the conduct of the company might be. The creditors were not to be affected either by the fraud or failure of Banks and the purchaſers. General Greene was liable.

The General, when he hears of miſconduct, does all he can to ſave and indemnify himſelf, and through him the United States ſecurities were taken in as ample a manner as they could be obtained from the delinquents; and General Greene never wiſhed to call upon the public, until every other means failed. So late as the year 1785 he had ſtill hopes there would be no loſs, but then he found the danger; a ſenſe of duty obliged him to come forward to ſave himſelf and family, to aſk the protection of the public, to indemnify him from a debt that he had contracted to ſave an army from mutiny and diſbanding; to protect a country which otherwiſe would have been expoſed. Many exertions had he to make to feed the hungry and cover the naked: were not theſe for the public good, and ſhall his private property ſuffer? Shall his family be reduced to beggary, be ſtripped of their

all, to discharge what the United States are in honor and justice bound to pay?

Retrospective laws, to affect rights attacked, ought never to pass; but laws have frequently been enacted to indemnify persons for a conduct, though not strictly legal, but founded on the special circumstances of the case: the safety or honor of a nation or army, where the constitutional authority could not come forward in time. Such was the treaty or system formed by the Duke of Marlborough and the great DeWitt. —The Dutch instead of punishing their minister, approved the measure; it eventually tended to the safety and honor of the allies.—The individual risks the step for his country's good—a magnanimous government will always sanctify.

We should consider the case upon substantial principles, not according to the letter, not act as the Lacedemonians did to one of their leaders; they fined him for the infringement of the letter of the law, yet for the same act rewarded the hero with a garland.

The fine here ruins the General's estate, and the garland alone, I fear, in this country, will not give his children bread or a becoming education.

In our late contest the common maxims of old nations could not always be adhered to. We were obliged to act according to emergencies In the case of Gen. Greene, he seems to have intended for the best. He helped to serve and save a country. His merit stands high indeed. I need not repeat the number of his great and glorious actions, which mark him the General and the hero. His name will be handed down with honor to succeeding ages.

Under all circumstances I think his estate should be indemnified. If the committee do not like the whole of the resolution, let there be a division, as proposed by one of the gentlemen from South-Carolina; though I should think we might safely vote for the whole of the resolution, and let the bill make any other provisions which may be thought necessary.

[The subject was further discussed—Mr. Lee, Mr. Barnwell, Gen. Wayne and Mr. Bourne, R.I. speaking in favor of agreeing to the resolutions, and Mr. Macon and Mr. Sturges against the motion.—General Sumpter closed the debate in sundry remarks on extracts from letters wrote by General Greene during the late war, inserted in Gordon's History of the American Revolution, which extracts contain unfavorable reflections on the militia of South-Carolina, & the patriotism of the inhabitants of that state. These reflections, Gen. Sumpter said, were gross calumnies on, and misrepresentations of the character of that people, which he said were invalidated by facts that at that time took place, and by the general tenor of the conduct of South-Carolina throughout the whole course of the war.

General Wayne's resolutions, as before stated, were negatived, and a proposition laid on the table by Mr. Bourne, of Rhode-Island, for taking up the business in a different form.]

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

John Francis Mercer, a new member from Maryland (elected in the room of Mr. Pinckney, who had resigned) appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Baldwin presented a petition from General Jackson, setting forth, that he had not, till a very late period, received notice of the regulations established by the house, for the trial of the contested election for the state of Georgia, and of the time limited for collecting evidence; and that he had agreed with the attornies of General Wayne to a prolongation of the term, in case it should meet the approbation of the house—and requesting that the house would agree to a postponement of twenty days.

On motion, resolved, that the prayer of the said petition be granted.

Mr. Boudinot presented a petition of the tanner's of the town of Newark, in the state of New-Jersey, requesting the interference of Congress, to prevent the inconveniences which persons of their trade are likely to suffer from the operation of Mills, that grind bark for exportation.—— Ordered to lie on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. W. Smith in the chair—and resumed the consideration of the Fishery Bill; and after further debate on the motion for striking out the first section, rose without coming to a decision, reported progress, and had leave to sit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

Sundry petitions were read and refered to the Secretary of War.

The petition of the Tanners of Newark, (N. J.) was refered to a select committee.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing a report from that officer, pursuant to the orders of the House of the first of November last.

This report among other important particulars states, That

The amount subscribed of the domestic debt of the	*Dollars.*	*Cts.*
United States, principal and interest, is	31,797,481.	22
Unsubscribed residue of said domestic debt,	10,616,604.	63

This residue consists of various descriptions of public paper; the Secretary proposes that a further time should be allowed to subscribe the same.

The amount subscribed of the debts of the individual States, is	17,072,334. 39
The sum which remains to be subscribed agreeable to the act for assuming the State debts, is	4,427,665. 61
	21,500,000
To effect a total assumption of all the debts of the several states there remains to be provided for	3,903,362. 72

It is proposed in the report that provision should be made for this assumption, at the next session of Congress.

This report was refered to the committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Benson, of the commmittee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for the apportionment of representatives among the people of the several states, and making provision for a second enumeration, &c. which was read the first time.

In committee of the whole on the fishery bill; the motion for striking out the first section under discussion—after further debate, the question was put and negatived—32—to 26.

The committee rose and reported progress, and then the House adjourned.

KINGSTON (Jamaica) Nov. 29.

With the most heart felt sorrow, we communicate to the public, the mournful intelligence, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, our late worthy and much respected Governor, expired between the hours of five and six this morning.

[Our readers will recollect that the Lady of this much esteemed and beloved Nobleman died not long since on her passage from Jamaica to New-York.]

The 19th regiment, which lately left this island, was reviewed at Hillsey, fifteen days after its arrival in Great-Britain; and it was then found that there were fifty men above the usual compliment. It is said, that such a circumstance had never before occurred in any part of the Army that had been on a foreign establishment; and that Captain O'Conner, to whose exertions it was owing, had been presented to Major-General Hyde, who promised to make a proper representation to his Majesty.

EXTRACTS FROM AN EUROPEAN PUBLICATION.

NO time ought to be lost in North America to introduce a general attention to the right instruction of youth. Combinations ought to be formed in every county, province and city for that purpose, and small academies, instead of large colleges ought to be promoted, particularly under the clergymen; by which means a brood of learned clergymen will be established on the continent, and every parish will have the seeds of learning carefully sown, which will produce a virtuous and prosperous people hereafter.

The education of the female sex ought to be particularly attended to, and the fatal error avoided, that a woman's chief excellence consists in being able to make a pudding.

On the virtue, diligence, and sufficient learning and sentiment of women, depend the colour and texture of the character of their sons.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

I OBSERVE that in your last Gazette, it is said, that "Lord Dorchester" was given as a toast by *three* of the companies which met in Quebec to celebrate the Constitution; it may have escaped your recollection that Lord Dorchester is *Governor General of British America*—and as such is in the first list of toasts published in a former paper—consequently was not omitted by either of the companies assembled on that occasion.

Your's, Q.

Philadelphia, February 8.

Extracts from a letter just received from Cape-Francois, December 16.

"We expect 20,000 troops from France, and true it is they are much wanted; the revolted negroes are still in arms, within a few miles of us, and people of color are murdering the whites all over the colony: They have taken sundry principal places, and unless troops arrive soon, this country will be ruined; 253 sugar, and 1600 coffee works have already been burned, and a number of villages.

"A small vessel from Jamaica brings accounts that the martial law had been declared there to keep the negroes quiet."

DECEMBER 18.

"Since writing the above, the revolted slaves have, by two deputies, demanded freedom for their chiefs, and they will make peace; this was refused. A vessel of war arrived yesterday with 130 soldiers, and accounts of 4000 being ready to embark.

"A small schooner from Jamaica brings an account of the whites having armed the negroes against the mulattoes, and that they had killed many of them."

The Brig Hannah, Capt. Latimer, of Philadelphia, arrived at New-York on the evening of 2d Feb. Accounts from Cape-Francois say, the negroes continue burning and destroying the country. The day before the Hannah sailed, viz. Jan. 1st, the Negroes made a desperate attack on Fort Dauphin, the event of which was not known; the produce of the Island of every kind was very scarce, and rising daily in value. Four hundred troops had arrived in a frigate from France and brought the account of 3,000 more troops ready for sailing in two or three days after, this frigate was immediately dispatched to Port-au-Prince, from whence the news arrived, that the remains of that town was depopulated. On the 15th Dec. an engagment began at Port-au-Prince between the Mulattoes and Whites, the event unkown, the shipping of the harbor were under an embargo. St. Marks was in possession of the Mulattoes who had armed a ship and several small vessels which were cruising to intercept vessels going in to Port-au-Prince, they had taken a French sch. loaded with provisions and carried her into St. Marks; the Capt. in attempting to escape was shot, a frigate was sent to cruise off St. Marks in search of the above mentioned vessels.

The prospect which the Managers of the Hospital have in view of extending the building to provide for a greater number of patients, must be highly acceptable to a charitable and humane people.

When it is considered, that the inhabitants of the State are more than double the number they were when the present house was erected, the propriety of enlarging it in proportion to the increase is evidently felt.

On enquiry it will be found, that, at this time, there are in the Hospital not less than forty lunatic patients, and the apartments provided for the accommodation of maniacs, will not admit of more than twenty.

The consequence is, they are either improperly huddled together, or dispersed through the wards to the great injury of others, who are afflicted with acute and dangerous diseases.

However inconvenient this may be, so the fact is, it is not mentioned as any reflection on the gentlemen who superintend the institution; for it is well known, they contribute their money, and much of their time, to relieve the unhappy objects of their care—but how can they effectually do it, unless apartments are provided adequate to the numbers they receive.

It would excite pity in the breast of any spectator, to observe a case which happened the other day (and cases of that kind are not uncommon)—A young lad whose feet were frozen, was in such a condition, that the physicians, on consulting, thought it was needful to take off his legs in order to save his life.

The poor boy lay in the long ward near three maniacs confined in chains, which rattled in his hearing, while the cries of murder, fire, and every alarming noise, was disturbing his repose day and night. To relieve a person in this situation, seems to be almost impossible; yet I am told he is likely to recover, under the great care of the hospital physicians. A due separation of such patients is the object in extending the building, and, it is hoped, that all the charitable citizens of Pennsylvania will embrace the views of their benevolent predecessors, who founded the institution on a liberal scale, to relieve the miserable lunatic and sick poor, without partiality or preference to any.

By uniting together in their public and private stations, to espouse the cause of humanity, they could easily complete the building, which hath already been founded, and hitherto conducted, so much to the honor of Pennsylvania.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

If it should be admitted that our frontier people have been the aggressors, it only shews that the duty of a just government would be to offer reparation for the wrong, and to seek peace. But when every offer of peace is rejected, as it has been by the Indians, they become the aggressors. Justice is on the side of the United States.

But in time of war, the law of force subsists. I am not to stand still and let another put me to death, because I have given him reason to be angry. In this state did the government find matters. Mutual injuries and provocations had kindled a predatory war on the frontiers. The President sought peace, and sought it in vain. No government, unless administered by Quakers, would sit still and see its citizens butchered. Congress did what seemed to be right at the time. They had not a war to make, but they had one to carry on. They proposed to make it a short war. It seemed to be the cheapest way to raise a strong force and take a strong post, which probably would bring the Indians to accept peace; that being all that was desired. Had Congress neglected the defence of the frontiers, would they have avoided complaint? Had they trusted to sudden inroads of an irregular force, would not the complainers have said that they were afraid of putting an end to the war? The man in the fable, who was not allowed to drive his ass, nor to ride him, nor to suffer his son to ride him, has suffered perplexity for our benefit and instruction.---There is no measure which will suit every body---Government must do it's duty, and protect the defenceless, according to the social compact, and trust to the good sense of the citizens for it's justification.

Government is a trust in the hands of the rulers---Doubtless this is true; but it is equally true that a free government is a trust, and a precious one, in the hands of the people. Each individual confides in the reason and good disposition of every other individual, not only that he will obey the laws, but that he will afford his voice, and, if necessary, his strength, to preserve or restore good order. Without this support of the lovers of order, the government of this country would not have so much as the shadow of force. Its life is in every man's hand, and every good man will consider this trust as a sacred one. It is such a man's duty, as well as his interest, to watch for the government which he has assisted to establish---his duty, because he has engaged to do it---and his interest, because a free government is a rare privilege and blessing, and, if lost, not easily to be recovered. It is besides the only mound between him and anarchy---a state in which every man becomes the tyrant of the weak, and the slave of the strong.—— In this free country, therefore, the people have cause to be jealous of the attempts made against government. It is being jealous for themselves. It is to be lamented, that so many writers think it their duty to hold up the government of the United States, and the men who are entrusted with the administration of it, in such frightful colors. The desire to gain the praise of doing well, is as natural to men in office as to men in a less conspicuous condition of life.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	25/1½	pr. £.	125½ pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	15/		75 do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	15/3		76¾ do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	22/		110 do.
Indents	13/4	14/	70 do.

Bank Stock—half shares 106 per cent premium.

Joseph Anthony, & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, No. 5, on *Chesnut-Street Wharf*,

A FEW puncheons choice old Jamaica Spirits,
Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis Rum,
Port-au-Prince, Cape-Francois and Surinam Molasses,
Coffee, Cotton, and Pimento,
Hyson and Souchong Tea, of the first quality,
Cloves, Cassia, and Boston Chocolate,
Spermacæti Candles and strained Oil,
Salmon and picked Mackarel,
Boston Beef and Burlington Pork,
Russia and Boston Canvas,
A few bales excellent Hops,
Myrtle Wax Candles,
St. Martin's Salt,
Madeira Wine, in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
And a few cases old Batavia Arrack.

February 8, 1792. [ep4w]

Dismal Swamp Canal Company.

PROPOSALS for cutting a Canal from the waters of Elizabeth River in Virginia, to those of Pasquotank in North-Carolina, or for conducting the work, will be received until the ninth day of April next, by Robert Andrews, of Williamsburg; Thomas Newton, jun. and Daniel Bedinger, of Norfolk, in Virginia; by John Cowper, of Gates County; and Benjamin Jones, of Camden County, in North-Carolina. The length of the Canal will be about sixteen miles; the country through which it will pass, is swampy, free from stones, and covered with heavy wood. The Canal is to be thirty-two feet in width, and eight feet at least in depth, below the surface of the earth, and capable of being navigated in dry seasons, by vessels drawing three feet water.

Good security will be required of contractors; and persons making application to be employed as managers, must produce certificates (from characters of respectability) of their qualifications for a business of this kind.

By order of the President and Directors,
WILLIAM A. BAYLEY, Clerk.

Norfolk, January 21, 1792. (ep9A)

PRICE CURRENT.——PHILADELPHIA.

PER QUANTITY.

FEBRUARY 8.—DOLLARS 100 Cents each.

	ANCHORS pr.lb.	7c	8c
	Allum, Engliſh, pr.c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, Roch pr. lb.	11c	
	Aſhes, pot, per ton,	90d	100d
	——Pearl,	137d	140d
	Arrack pr. gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Brandy, common,	1d	11c
	——Cogniac	1d 20c	1d 30c
	Braziletto, pr. ton.	37d 33c	40d
	Bricks, pr. M.	4d	5d
	Bread, ſhip, pr. cwt.	1d 88c	2d
	Ditto, pilot	3d 67c	
	Ditto, ſmall water	36c	40c
	Beer, American, in bot. pr.doz. bot. incl.	1d	40c
	—— pr. bbl.	4d 67c	
BOARDS	Oak pr.M feet,	9d	10d
BOARDS	Merch. pine	16d	17d
BOARDS	Sap, do.	8d 50c	9d
BOARDS	——N. Eng.	11d	
BOARDS	Cedar	14d	
	The above are the Shallop prices; for the Yard prices add	1d 33c	
	pr. M.		
	Brimſtone rolls pr.cwt.	3d	
BEEF	Iriſh pr. bbl.		
BEEF	Boſton	7d	8d
BEEF	Country	6d	7d
	Butter pr. lb.	16c	
	——in kegs	10c	12c
CANDLES	Sper. pr. lb.	43c	
CANDLES	Wax	53c	56c
CANDLES	Myrtle Wax	13c	
CANDLES	Mould, tallow	11c	
CANDLES	Dipped	10c	
	Cheeſe, Engliſh, pr. lb.	19c	
	——— Country	8c	10c
	Chocolate	15c	
	Cinnamon	2d 40c	2d 67c
	Cloves	1d 33c	
	Coal pr. buſhel	20c	22c
	Cocoa pr. cwt.	10d 67c	11d 33c
	Coffee pr. lb.	17c	18c
	Copperas pr. cwt.	1d 67c	
	Cordage	7d 67c	8d
	Cotton pr. lb.	23c	34c
	Currants	13c	
	Duck, Ruſſia, pr. piece	11d 33c	
	——Ravens	8d 93c	9d 67c
	Feathers pr. lb.	40c	44c
	Flax	10c	
	Flaxſeed pr. buſh.	85c	90c
	Flour, Superfine, pr. bbl.	5d	
	——Common,	4d 74c	
	——Bur middlings, beſt	4d 13c	
	——Meal, Indian	2d 67c	
	——Ship-ſtuff pr.cw.	1d 1d 33c	
	Fuſtic pr. ton,	20d	
	Gin, Holland, pr.caſe,	4d 4d 33c	
	Do. pr. gall.	80c	
	Glue, pr. cwt.	20d 21d 33c	
	Ginger, white race	7d 7d 33c	
	Ditto, common	7d 20c	
	Ditto, ground pr. lb.	9c	
	Ginſeng,	20c	24c
	Gunpowder, cannon, pr. q. c.	3d 73c	4d
	Ditto, fine glazed	4d	
GRAIN	Wheat pr. buſh	90c	93c
GRAIN	Rye	50c	54c
GRAIN	Oats	26c	
GRAIN	Indian corn	40c	44c
GRAIN	Barley	60c	63c
GRAIN	——Beſt ſhelled pr. lb.	3c	
GRAIN	Buckwheat per buſh.	40c	
	Hemp, ſo.pr. ton,	120d	146. 67c
	American, pr. lb.	4c	5c
	Herrings, pr. bbl.	2d 67c	
	Hides, raw pr. lb.	9c	11c
	Hops	27c	
	Hogſhead hoops, pr. M	15d	
	Indigo, French lb.	1d 20c	1d 33c
	——Carolina	40c	1d
	Irons, ſad pr. ton,	133d	33c
IRON	Caſtings pr. cwt,	3d	47c
IRON	Bar pr. ton,	82d	
IRON	Pig	24d 26d	67c
IRON	Sheet	173d	33c
IRON	Nail rods	96d	
	Junk, pr. cwt.	4d	5d
	Lard, hogs pr. lb.	9c	10c
	Lead in pigs pr.c.	5d 33c	5d 67c
	——in bars	7d	
	Lead, white	10d 10d	67c
	——red	6d 40c	6d 67c
	Leather, ſoal pr. lb.	14c 17c	20c
	Lignum vitæ pr. ton,	5d 60c	6d
	Logwood	24d	
	Mace pr. lb.	7d 33c	67c
	Mackarel, beſt pr. bbl.	9d	
	——ſ cond quality	6d	67c
	Madder, beſt pr. lb.	16c	20c
	Marble, wrought, pr.f.	1d 33c	2d
	Maſt ſpars	33c	67c
	Molaſſes pr. gall.	41c	45c
	Muſtard per. lb.	87c	
	Mahogany pr. foot,	10c	
	Nails, 10d 12d and 20d	——10c	
	Nutmegs pr. lb.	8d	
OIL	Linſeed, pr. gall.	50c	
OIL	Olive	87c	
OIL	Ditto pr. caſe,	2d 50c	
OIL	Beſt ſweet in flaſks, pr.box	10d	
OIL	—baſkets 12 bottles	5d	
OIL	Spermaceti pr. gall.	48c	
OIL	Train	24c	27c
OIL	Whale	22c	28c
	Porter pr. caſk,	5d	33c
	——London, pr.doz.	1d 60c	
	Porter, American pr.doz. bot.incl.	1d 4c	1d 60c
	Pitch, pr. bbl	1d 73c	2d
	Pork, Burlington,	10d	33c
	——Lower county	9d	33c
	——Carolina	8d	
	Peas, Albany pr. buſh.	73c	
	Pepper, pr. lb.	44c	47c
	Pimento	19c	20c
	Raiſins, beſt, pr. keg	7d	8d
	Ditto pr. jar	3d	
	Ditto pr. box	4d	
	Rice pr. cwt.	2d 67c	2d 93c
	Roſin pr. bbl.	2d 33c	2d 67c
RUM	Jamaica pr. gall.	90c	
RUM	Antigua	87c	
RUM	Windward	73c	77c
RUM	Barbadoes	73c	
RUM	Country, N. E.	69c	
	Salt petre, pr. cwt.	13d 33c	14d
	Saſſafras pr. ton	6d	8d
	Shot	140d	
STEEL	German pr. lb.	9c	
STEEL	Engliſh, bliſtered cwt	110d	
STEEL	American pr. ton	113d 33c	
STEEL	Crowley's pr. fag	10d	67c
	Snake root pr. lb.	20c	42c
	Soap, Brown	6c	
	——White	8c	
	——Caſtile	11c	
	Starch	7c	
	Snuff pr. doz. bot.	4d 5d	60c
	Spermaceti, refined,	48c	
	Sail cloth, Engliſh, No 1. per yard,	28c	
	———Boſton, No. I.	30c	
	———— No. II.	29c	
	——Ruſſia ſheeting, pr.p.	12d	
SUGAR	Lump, pr. lb.	18c	
SUGAR	Loaf, ſingle refined	25c	
SUGAR	Ditto, double do.	33c	
SUGAR	Havannah, white	16c	17c
SUGAR	Ditto, brown,	12c	14c
SUGAR	Muſco. pr.cwt.	14d 15d	33c
	Spirits Turpentine p. g.	33c	37c
SALT	Allum pr. buſh.	24c	27c
SALT	Liverpool	29c	
SALT	Cadiz	23c	24c
SALT	Liſbon	25c	27c
	Ship build. W. O. frames p. ton,	12d 13d	33
	Do. L O.	15d 33c	16d 67c
	Do. red cedar, p. f.	33c	40c
	Shingles, ſh. p. M.	2d 33c	2d 67
	Do. long dreſſed	12d 13d	33c
	Scantling, heart,	23d	33c
	——Sap	8d 8d	67c
STAVES	Pipe pr. 1000	30d	
STAVES	W. O. hogſhead	19d	33c
STAVES	R. O. do.	19d	50c
STAVES	Leogan	16d	
STAVES	Barrel	10d	
STAVES	Heading	26d	67c
SKINS	Otter, beſt pr. pie.	4d	67c
SKINS	Minks	20c	40c
SKINS	Fox, grey	40c	80c
SKINS	——red	1d	20c
SKINS	Martins	24c	1d
SKINS	Fiſhers	33c	67c
SKINS	Bears	3d	
SKINS	Racoons	27c	60c
SKINS	Muſk-rats	11c	20c
SKINS	Beaver, pr. lb.	67c	1d 33c
SKINS	Deer, in hair	20c	30c
	Tar, N. Jerſey, 24 gal. p. bbl.	1d	
	—Carolina, 32 gall.	1d 33c	1d 67c
	Turpentine pr. bbl.	1d 67c	2d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	James R. beſt	3d 60c	73c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———inferior	2d 67c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———old	4d 67c	
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Rappahannock	2d 50c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Colo. Maryland	5d 33c	8d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Dark	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Long-leaf	2d	40c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Eaſtern-ſhore	2d 2d	93c
TOBACCO, 100lb.	Carolina, new	2d 7c	3d
TOBACCO, 100lb.	———old	do.	
TEAS	Hyſon pr. lb.	93c	1d 28c
TEAS	Hyſon ſkin,	53c	67c
TEAS	Souchong,	50c	93c
TEAS	Congo,	43c	50c
TEAS	Bohea,	34c	36c
	Tallow, refined	9c	
	Tin pr. box,	13d 33c	67c
	Verdigreaſe pr. lb.	47c	53c
	Vermillion	1d 23c	1d 67c
	Varniſh,	33c	37c
WINE	Madeira, pr. p.	106d	200d
WINE	Liſbon	96d	100d
WINE	Teneriffe, pr. gal.	51c	60c
WINE	Fayal	44c	49c
WINE	Port pr. p.	106d 67c	120d
WINE	Do. in bottles, pr. doz.	4d	
WINE	Claret	4d	6d
WINE	Sherry pr. gall.	90c	1d 20c
WINE	Malaga	77c	80c
	Wax, Bees pr. lb.	25c	27c
	Whale-bone, long pr. lb.	13c	30c

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills of Exchange, London, 90 days ¾	
60 days 1¼	pr. cent. prem.
30 days 2¼	
Amſterdam, 60 days, pr. guilder,	39c
90 days	38c
Government bills, drawn at 10 days per 11 guilders,	4d 44c
France, 60 days	80c

IMPERIAL HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS,

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, & SPICES, &c. &c.

Of the firſt quality—by retail,

No. 19,

Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

SALES

Of the real Eſtate of JOHN KIDD, late of the Townſhip of Benſelem, in the County of Bucks, Eſquire, deceaſed, purſuant to the Directions of his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ON Tueſday the 27th of March next will be expoſed to Sale, by way of Public Vendue, on the premiſes—One exceedingly valuable and highly improved Farm, containing about two hundred and ninety-nine acres, ſituate on the river Delaware; on which is erected a handſome two-ſtory brick houſe, with a new piazza in the front, two kitchens, a good barn, ſtables, hay-houſe, and other convenient outhouſes. A good orchard of the beſt kind of grafted fruit, now in its prime; a large garden well fenced in, and in good order; and a ſhad and herring fiſhery before the door. This place is remarkably well timbered, has a ſufficiency of meadow, a large front on the river, and runs back to the poſt-road.

One other very valuable Farm, adjoining the above; containing about two hundred and ſeven acres, the greateſt part of which is wood-land. There are on this farm a good houſe, barn, ſtables, and other outhouſes, with a young thriving orchard of the beſt grafted fruit, and a ſhad and herring fiſhery. It has long been a well accuſtomed tavern; and the ferry belonging to it, known by the name of Dunks's, is noted for being well kept and much frequented. Both the above places afford the beſt proſpects on the river, and are remarkably healthy.

One other ſmall Farm, containing about ſixty-three acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Southampton, in the county aforeſaid; on which are erected two log-houſes. There is a ſmall orchard, and a great ſufficiency of wood-land and meadow ground.

One Lot, containing four acres, ſituate on the great poſt-road leading from Philadelphia to New-York, and ten miles from the former. On it is a good log dwelling-houſe, and work-ſhop adjoining, with a well of excellent water at the door: now in the tenure of the Widow Ward.

Alſo, at the ſame time and place, will be ſold all the remaining Stock, Houſhold-Furniture, Farming Utenſils, and Wheat in the ground.

N. B. The conditions of ſale will be, one-third of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in two yearly payments with intereſt.

JOHN SWIFT,
JOHN M. NESBIT, } Executors.
(eptm27) SAMUEL BENEZET,

TO BE SOLD,

THAT beautiful and elegant ſituation on the banks of the Potomack, adjoining the town of Alexandria, whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides; about 25 or 30 acres will be ſold with the improvements, which are a neat and commodious two ſtory houſe, compleatly finiſhed from the cellar to the garret, a kitchen, laundry, meat-houſe, dairy, two ſtory barn, and ice houſe, all finiſhed in the beſt manner, together with ſeveral other neceſſary outhouſes, the yard and garden neatly paled, and a ſkillful gardner now employed in putting it in fine order; the land well encloſed with a poſt and rail fence; a well, and ſprings of excellent water—the proſpect is equalled by few, and excelled by none in America—its contiguity to Alexandria, the Federal Town, and George-Town, having a fine and full view of each place, muſt render it in a few years of great value, being directly in a line of communication from Alexandria to the other two towns. Should a purchaſer offer before the 15th of February next, a cheap bargain may be had. An indiſputable title, clear of all incumbrances, will be made by the ſubſcriber. I will alſo ſell with this place, 220 Acres of Wood Land, about 3 miles diſtant, which will ſuit well to ſupport the above in wood and timber.

December 14, 1791. (tf) BALDWIN DADE.

A LOTTERY,

TO raiſe the ſum of £. 750 for the purpoſe of repairing the Proteſtant Epiſcopal Church in the city of New-Brunſwick, agreeable to an act of the Legiſlature of the State of New-Jerſey, paſſed November 1791.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	2000	Dollars is	2000
1		1000		1000
2		500		1000
5		200		1000
10		100		1000
30		50		1500
90		20		1800
1675		4		6700
1814	Prizes.			16000
3520	Blanks.			

5334 Tickets, at 3 Dollars each, is 16002 Dolls.

☞ This Lottery is compoſed of 5334 Tickets, not two Blanks to one Prize, and ſubject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* which is more favorable to adventurers than any Lottery yet offered to the public—and it being of ſuch evident utility, that it cannot be doubted but the undertaking will meet with the moſt liberal ſupport.

The drawing will commence on the ſecond Monday in April, or ſooner if the Tickets are diſpoſed of, in the city of New-Brunſwick, under the inſpection of Col. John Bayard, Preſident of ſaid city; James Parker, Eſq. Mayor of the city of Amboy; and Archibald Mercer, Eſq. Deputy Governor of the Manufacturing Society of New-Jerſey.

Tickets to be had of the following perſons, who are duly appointed Managers, are under oath, and have given ſecurity for the faithful performance of their duty.

A liſt of the fortunate numbers will be publiſhed, and the prizes paid immediately after the drawing of the Lottery.

JOHN PARKER,
PETER KEENON, } Managers.
ANTHONY W. WHITE,

N. B. Thoſe prizes which are not demanded within ſix months after the drawing of the Lottery, will be conſidered as a generous donation to the Church.

New-Brunſwick, January 20, 1792. [ep 3m]

American Lead Manufactory.

STEPHEN AUSTIN, & Co.

HAVE juſt now opened their LEAD-WAREHOUSE, two doors ſouth of Walnut-ſtreet Wharf, adjoining their New Factory—where they have now made, and ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of SHOT of all ſizes, with SHEET and BAR LEAD, the production of the Mines in Virginia. As they have employed a number of experienced Engliſh workmen, they warrant it to be equal in quality to any manufactured in Europe, and at a reduced price from the coſt of imported.

They alſo continue to manufacture all the above articles at Richmond, in Virginia. All orders addreſſed to either of the above Factories, will be thankfully received, and executed on the ſhorteſt notice.

N. B. Wanted, induſtrious, ſober, Labouring Men, at the ſaid Mines, where conſtant employ, good wages, and other encouragements will be given, means of conveyance being provided, and houſes for their reception.

For further particulars enquire of Meſſrs. MOSES AUSTIN & Co. at their Factory in Richmond, or as above.

Philadelphia, December 3, 1791. tf

American Apollo.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN APOLLO, A new Publication, juſt commenced in Boſton, ARE RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR HEREOF.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Cheſnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

JOHN PINTARD,

SWORN BROKER & AUCTIONEER,

PURCHASES and SELLS

PUBLIC DEBT of every deſcription, on *Commiſſion*, at the following rates:

ON the ſpecie amount of all ſales at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto at private ſale or purchaſe, *one-half* per cent.

On remittances, ditto.

Receiving intereſt at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent. on the amount of the intereſt.

For making transfers at ditto, *ſeventy-five cents* per transfer.

☞ Such perſons as may incline to favor the ſubſcriber with their orders, may relv on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and diſpatch.* His long experience and extenſive dealings in the public ſtocks, together with a well eſtabliſhed correſpondence throughout the United States, enable him to conduct his operations with peculiar benefit to his employers.

JOHN PINTARD,
New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

October 15, 1791.

War Department.

JANUARY 2, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of September, 1791, and which will become due on the 5th day of March, 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.

Signed and ſealed in the preſence of } Witneſſes.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,

H. KNOX, Secretary of War.

☞ The Printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.

ANNAPOLIS, January 1, 1792.

At a Meeting of the Viſitors and Governors of ST. JOHN'S College, in the State of Maryland, on Thurſday the 10th of November laſt,

RESOLVED,

THAT this Board, at the quarterly meeting in May next, proceed to elect a Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

"That it be the duty of the Principal and Vice-Principal, to teach ſome of the higher Authors in Latin and Greek, certain parts of the Mathematics, Logic, and Moral and Natural Philoſophy; and that the departments of the ſaid Principal and Vice-Principal ſhall hereafter be aſcertained with preciſion, on conſiderations of their mutual convenience and reſpective qualifications.

That the Vice-Principal ſhall be entitled to receive, for his ſervices, a ſalary of three hundred and fifty pounds, current money, rating dollars at 7/6 each, to be paid quarterly.

That perſons deſirous of, and qualified for the appointment of Vice-Principal, be, by public advertiſement, requeſted to make application to Mr. Charles Wallace, Mr. Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and Mr. Alexander Contee Hanſon, all of the city of Annapolis.

By order of the Board,

JOHN THOMAS, Preſident.

N. B. The fundamental Laws of St. John's College prohibit all preference on account of religious tenets or opinions.

As the appointment of a Vice-Principal is alone wanted, to compleat the plan of this riſing ſeminary, the Board will certainly proceed to the election at the ſtated time; provided a perſon qualified, in their judgment, for this important ſtation, can be procured. The perſonal attendance of the candidates, although not poſitively required, will be obviouſly proper.

It may be uſeful to remark, that the ſalaries of all the profeſſors and teachers have hitherto been paid with entire punctuality; and that the funds of St. John's College produce a certain annual income, ſuperior to all the appropriations, which have been, or probably will be made.

☞ The Printers of newſpapers throughout the United States, are earneſtly requeſted to inſert the above reſolve and remarks—and to repeat the publication as often as convenience will permit.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Elſenborough, nearly oppoſite Reedy-Iſland, on the night of the 20th of November, 1791, an Apprentice Lad, named JOHN MORRIS; about 16 years of age; took with him a new felt hat, homeſpun cloth coat and breeches, corduroy jacket, two pair ſtockings, two homeſpun ſhirts, two pair ſhoes, and ſome ſummer cloaths. It is ſuppoſed he went on board ſome veſſel, as he was ſeen going in a batteau towards ſome veſſels that were lying at the Piers, near Reedy-Iſland.—Whoever takes ſaid apprentice, and returns him to his maſter again, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward, by

BENJAMIN HOLME.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold at the Bank of the United States, ſhewing the Value of Gold in Dollars and Cents, from One to a Thouſand Pennyweights—according to the Act of Congreſs, aſcertaining the Standard and Value of Gold.